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to enable him to analyze and understand the great movements and critical occasions in our colonial and national life. The writers' grasp of their subject is such that this material is organically related to the story, not relegated to footnotes or to separate sections or chapters. We have histories which treat the subject satisfactorily on the political and the military and sometimes on the constitutional side; we have books which contain admirable chapters on social and industrial conditions; but it would be hard to find a textbook for young people which presents the story of our national life with such a well-proportioned blending of all these phases as we find in this book of Professors James and Sanford. It is as if a composite of minds had worked to present a unified whole. The explanation of this peculiar excellence would seem to lie in the rounded scholarship and balanced experience of the authors.

Among the most convincing pages in the book are those which treat of the War of 1812, the difficult subject of Reconstruction, and the period since the Civil War. The necessary connections with European affairs are clearly set forth, and a refreshingly small amount of time is given to wars with the Indians. The short correlated table (Appendix I) indicating certain correspondences between colonial and national forms of government is helpful and might well have been worked out further. The value of the book to those who combine the teaching of history and civics would have been increased if in addition to the Constitution the Appendix could have contained the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation. But it is ungracious to pick flaws in so excellent a book.

DORA WELLS

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL

The Great Design of Henry IV, from the Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, and *The United States of Europe*, by EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Edited by EDWIN D. MEAD. Published for the International School of Peace. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909. Pp. xxi+91. \$.50 net; postage 5 cents.

It is a matter of regret that this little book is published in the form it is. If it were issued by the International School of Peace as a confessedly Utopian design for the promotion of universal peace, the criticism might not lie. But it is issued as if the "Great Design" of Henry IV had a basis in historical facts. This is false education. Mr. Edwin D. Mead has written a foreword for it, in which he declares the plan to have been "practical" and waves aside the "controversial literature" upon the subject as without weight. But is this just? Is it intellectually honest to seek to perpetuate as an historical fact what has conclusively been proved to have been a chimera of the dotard brain of the duke of Sully? One cannot establish right by perpetuating error. Sully's account has no basis in fact. The silence of every contemporary writer of the period, the fact that not a single document exists in support of the thesis, Sully's own notorious untrustworthiness, are facts which cannot be disclaimed. These are external criticisms. Internal criticism is even more damaging. Sully's *Memoirs* are self-contradictory upon this as well as upon many other things of the reign of Henry IV. The evidence is strong that the "design" was Sully's own, not Henry's, and was conceived years after Henry's death. Finally,

Sully invents not merely ideas, he invents his "facts." Sully has much to say of an alleged interview with Elizabeth at Dover in September, 1601, and of the part she played in forming the "Great Design." Now it has been conclusively proved that no such interview ever took place. The itinerary of Elizabeth for the whole month of September is known, and she was not at Dover at all at the time alleged. His trip to England took place in Sully's own brain only. Space does not permit further demonstration. The reader is referred to the elaborate series of critical articles upon the *Oeconomies royales* by Professor Charles Pfister of the Sorbonne, in the *Revue historique*, Vol. LIV, p. 300; Vol. LV, pp. 67, 291; Vol. LVI, pp. 39, 304. Sully's *Great Design of Henry IV* is a species of Utopian literature, though not so represented. As such it did stimulate the writing of other peace literature, and this is its only value. But that value in the present book is minimized by the attempt to perpetuate the old and vicious error that the "Great Design" had an actual basis in historical facts.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Ideals of the Republic. By JAMES SCHOULER. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1908. Pp. xi+304. \$1.50.

According to the preface, the purpose of this volume is to trace out those fundamental ideas, social and political, to which America owes peculiarly her progress and prosperity, and to consider the application of those ideas to present conditions. There are twelve chapters on such topics as "The Rights of Human Nature," "Civil Rights," "Political Rights," "Government by Consent," "Three Departments of Government," "Parties and Party Spirit," "The Strife to Succeed," etc. The book will prove stimulating to teachers of history, but is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary high-school pupil.

M. W. JERNEGAN

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